

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

QUARANTINE NO. 63

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Several important changes are made in the restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants in the following revision of the white-pine blister rust quarantine regulations. An embargo is placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines into two pine-growing regions, one in the West comprising the States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and part of California, and the other in the Southeast comprising the States of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The interstate movement of such pines from States other than these 11 entire States and from 10 northern California counties into the regions described is prohibited. The new regulations are designed to protect these pine-growing areas in which the blister rust is not known to exist.

No other restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines unless they are visibly infected with the rust.

The dipping and dormancy requirements for currant and gooseberry plants which formerly applied only to shipments originating in the infected States, now apply to all shipments consigned to the States and counties listed above, from any State or District other than the 11 entire States and from the 10 northern California counties.

The control-area permit requirement now applies to currant and gooseberry plants consigned to 23 States as listed in regulation 3 (b). The aim of this requirement is to strengthen the Federal-State control activities carried on in areas surrounding valuable stands of five-leaved pine in these States.

No modification is made in the embargo as to all interstate movement of European black currant plants and of the wild native western currant plants (*Ribes bracteosum* and *R. petiolare*) except as to unrestricted movement into and between 12 Central States as heretofore.

SUMMARY

FIVE-LEAVED PINE SHIPMENTS (REGULATION 2)

Five-leaved pines are prohibited movement into the following regions, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such pines from or between any of these 11 entire States nor from the part of California described: Arizona, California (that part lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen), Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming.

No pines or their parts visibly infected with blister rust may be shipped into any State or District unless shipped in a preservative or under special authorization of regulation 7.

For permit requirements in shipping five-leaved pines for planting on Federal lands in the above regions see regulation 7.

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY SHIPMENTS (REGULATION 3)

Requirements as to shipments from any State or District into each of the States, as follows:

Destination State	<i>Ribes nigrum</i> (European black currant): <i>R. bracteatum</i> and <i>R. petiolare</i> (wild, western currants). Restrictions	Other currant and gooseberry plants	
		Control-area permit required from State of destination	Plants must be either dipped ¹ or dormant and defoliated
Alabama.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Arizona.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Arkansas.....	None.....	No.....	No.
California (that part south of the southern line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen). That part north of the above line.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Colorado.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Connecticut.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Delaware.....	do.....	No.....	No.
District of Columbia.....	do.....	No.....	No.
Florida.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Georgia.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Idaho.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Illinois.....	do.....	No.....	No.
Indiana.....	do.....	No.....	No.
Iowa.....	do.....	No.....	No.
Kansas.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Kentucky.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Louisiana.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Maine.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.
Maryland.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Massachusetts.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Michigan.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Minnesota.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Mississippi.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Missouri.....	do.....	No.....	No.
Montana.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.
Nebraska.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Nevada.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
New Hampshire.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
New Jersey.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
New Mexico.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
New York.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
North Carolina.....	do.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
North Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Ohio.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.
Oklahoma.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Oregon.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	No.
Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Rhode Island.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
South Carolina.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
South Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Tennessee.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Texas.....	None.....	No.....	No.
Utah.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Vermont.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Virginia.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Washington.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
West Virginia.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Wisconsin.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.
Wyoming.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²

¹ Plants must be dipped immediately before shipment in a lime-sulphur solution of 4.5° B. Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

² Plants originating in Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, or Wyoming, or in that part of California lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen, are not required to be dipped or dormant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL-AREA PERMITS

Shippers should apply for control-area permits (Form 415) to the officer of the State to which shipments are to be made (addresses of officers are listed below) stating the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
California-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.
Connecticut-----	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Georgia-----	State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine-----	State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Maryland-----	State Plant Pathologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts-----	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, State House, Boston, Mass.
Michigan-----	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota-----	Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Montana-----	Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
New Hampshire-----	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Trenton, N. J.
New York-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina-----	State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ra- leigh, N. C.
Ohio-----	Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania-----	Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island-----	State Entomologist, 310 State House, Providence, R. I.
Tennessee-----	State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, 406 Morrill Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Vermont-----	Forest Commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia-----	State Entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Rich- mond, Va.
Washington-----	Supervisor of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia-----	Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin-----	State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Approved August 27, 1926; effective October 1, 1926; supersedes Quarantine No. 26, as amended, and Quarantine No. 54, as extended)

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate-movement of five-leaved pines

and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.



Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Approved June 1, 1938; effective July 1, 1938)

Regulation 1. Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *White-pine blister rust, or blister rust*.—The fungus disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(b) *Five-leaved pines*.—Entire plants with roots, of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus*:

American species:

Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).

Bristlecone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).

Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).

Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James).

Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).

Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).

Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* Dougl.).

Whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).

White pine (northern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:

Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).

Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).

Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).

Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).

Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).

Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(c) *Currant and gooseberry plants*.—Plants, cuttings, or scions, belonging to the genera *Ribes* L. and *Grossularia* (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(d) *European black currant plants*.—Plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, seeds, or parts of plants of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(e) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Dormant*.—In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(g) *Moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved, from one State or District of the United States into or through any other State or District.

Regulation 2. Control of Movement of Five-leaved Pines

(a) *Five-leaved pines* shall not be moved interstate into any of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, or Wyoming, nor into that part of California lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed on the

interstate movement of such pines from or between any of the 11 above-named entire States nor from the part of California described.

(b) Five-leaved pines or parts thereof, when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust, shall not be moved interstate into any State or District unless such pines are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled in accordance with the provisions of regulation 7.

Regulation 3. Control of Movement of Currant and Gooseberry Plants

(a) *Embargo on European black currant plants.*—No European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum*) and no currant plants of the wild native western species known as *R. bracteosum* and *R. petiolare* shall be moved interstate in the continental United States except into or within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

(b) *Control-area permits required.*—No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved interstate into any of the States of California,¹ Connecticut, Georgia,² Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina,¹ Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee,¹ Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, or Wisconsin, unless a Federal control-area permit has been issued therefor by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in such State (see addresses in Summary). Such permit will not be issued if the plants are to be shipped into or planted in areas in which five-leaved pines have been protected from white-pine blister rust or in which such protection is contemplated. The continuance of this requirement as to any State is conditioned on the State providing such legal or other control on the planting and movement therein of currant and gooseberry plants as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be deemed adequate to control white-pine blister rust in the protected areas.

(c) *Dipping or dormancy required.*—No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved interstate into any of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia,² Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee,² Utah, or Wyoming, nor into that part of California² lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen, unless such plants have either been dipped (except the roots) immediately prior to shipment in lime-sulphur solution of a strength of 4.5° B.,³ or are shipped in a dormant and defoliated condition. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy or defoliation: *Provided*, That no such dipping or dormancy restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of currant and gooseberry plants from or between any of the 11 above-named entire States, nor from the part of California described.

Regulation 4. Marking Requirements

(a) Every box, bale, or other container of plants for which permits are required by regulations 3 and 7 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee, and shall bear the permit securely attached to the outside thereof.

(b) The permit in the case of carload shipments by rail shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment. In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the permit shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 5. Inspection in Transit

Every car, vehicle, box, bale, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infected articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

¹ Dormancy and defoliation or lime-sulphur dip is also required for shipments to these States. (See par. (c)).

² Control-area permits are also required for shipments to these States. (See par. (b)).

³ Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

Regulation 6. Cancellation of Permits

Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, whenever in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of the white-pine blister rust. After any such permit is withdrawn or has expired, the further use of any permit tags issued thereunder is prohibited.

Regulation 7. Shipments for Reforestation, Experimental, Educational, or Scientific Purposes

Plants subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate for reforestation purposes on Federal lands, or for experimental, educational, or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of plants so moved, except when shipped to or in care of the Inspection House, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Identifying tags to authorize the interstate movement of five-leaved pines for planting on Federal lands in any of the 11 entire States named and part of California described in regulation 2, will be issued only on condition that such pines have been raised under such sanitation conditions as in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are adequate to protect them from infection by white-pine blister rust: *Provided*, That no permit is required for shipping such pines from or between any of the 11 entire States named nor from the part of California described.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after July 1, 1938, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated February 16, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of June 1938.

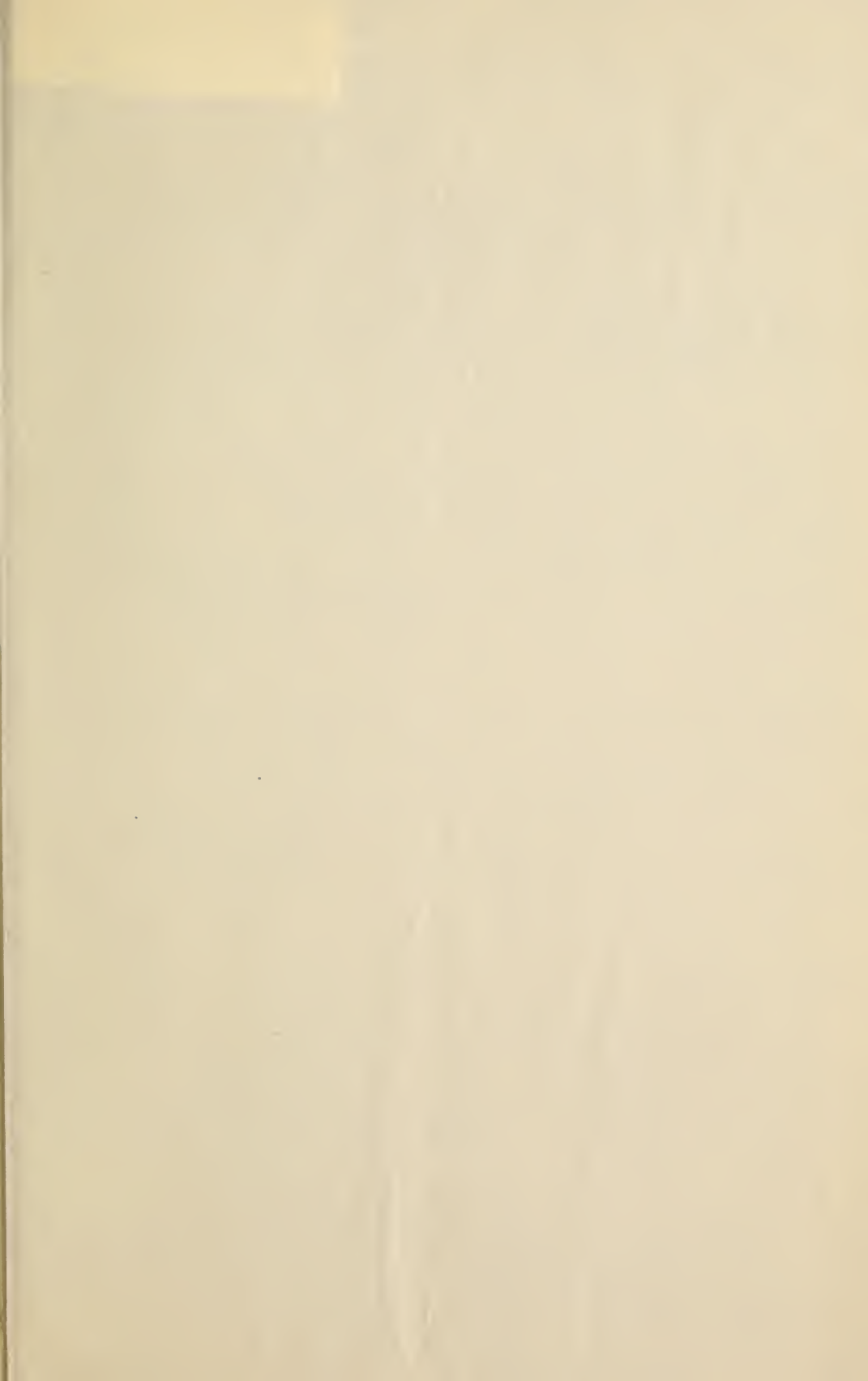
Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.



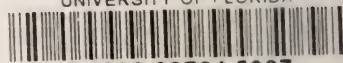
H. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.



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